

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2885

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

**THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.**

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £3,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £584,000.

LONDON: ..... 40, Threadneedle Street.  
West End Office: ..... 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

**THE BANK receives MONEY OR DEPOSITS;  
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE;  
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT; FORWARDS BILLS FOR  
COLLECTION, and Transmits Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.**

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum  
6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

## Insurances.

**THE EAST AND WEST SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.**

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Sterling; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

**SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.,  
Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1891.

**GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

**NOTICE.**

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN, YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1891.

**GENERAL NOTICE.**

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, EQUAL TO..... \$833,333.33.

RESERVE FUND ..... \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUKE MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c. taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE. 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1890.

**Notices of Firms.**

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

**NOTICE.**

I SHALL continue to carry on Business at Amoy and Formosa, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

FRANCIS CASS.  
Amoy, 10th June, 1891.

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE this day commenced business as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style of SHEWAN & CO.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will sign the Firm's name.

ROBT. SHEWAN,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.

**NOTICE.**

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. BADING Bros. & Co., Ltd., under their letters of credit, issued on account of the Russian Government.

SHEWAN & CO.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

**NOTICE.**

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of *The Hongkong Telegraph*.

R. FRASER SMITH,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1891.

## Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE  
OF HONGKONG,  
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeeland Street, on MONDAY next, the 1st instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1891.

## To be Let.

### NOTICE.

#### TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. o, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to E. D. SASOON & Co.  
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891.

#### TO LET.

ROOMS in Pedder's Street lately occupied by Dr. Jordan. Suitable for offices or Bedrooms.

Apply to CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891.

#### TO BE LET.

A exceedingly comfortable and cool ROOMED HOUSE.

THE SECRETARY,  
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

#### TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's Gap Hill District, consisting of 5, or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy.

Apply to JOHN A. JUSS,  
Secretary,  
The Austin Arms Hotel,  
and Building Company, Ltd.

38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

#### TO BE LET.

THE Premises now in our occupation, known as CONNAUGHT HOUSE, in Queen's Road Central.

Possession from 1st July next.  
For further particulars, apply to THE MARINBURK FURNITURE CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891.

#### TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
ROOMS in College Chambers.  
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.

OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1891.

#### TO LET.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### TO LET.

KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bath-rooms, Tennis Courts, Good view and Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a month.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1891.

#### TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Laprade & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

#### TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1891.

#### NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & CO.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891.

#### NOTICE.

I SHALL continue to carry on Business at Amoy and Formosa, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

FRANCIS CASS.  
Amoy, 10th June, 1891.

#### NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at Hongkong and Canton under the style of SHEWAN & CO.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will sign the Firm's name.

ROBT. SHEWAN,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. BADING Bros. & Co., Ltd., under their letters of credit, issued on account of the Russian Government.

SHEWAN & CO.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891.

#### NOTICE.

During my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of *The Hongkong Telegraph*.

R. FRASER SMITH,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1891.

## Intimations.

**CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.**

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

### Commission Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c.

Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Monstrous Lime Juice, and Lime juice Cordial.

GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE.

(Victoria Effervescent Salina—The universal Blood Purifier).

All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mange Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c.

JAPAN VELVETEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLID.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Hongkong—15, Queen's Road.

CHAMPAGNES (best brands).

PORTS (Sandeman & Co.)

SHERRIES (Gonzales, Bass & Co.)

HOCKS (Delhaize & Co.)

Spirits, Ales and Stouts of the very best qualities.

Agencies in all the principal ports of China and Japan.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR NEW STOCK OF SUMMER HOSIERY

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING SUNDRIES.

SUMMER TEXTURES—Undershirts, Pantaloons, London-made Shirts, New Long Cloth, Zephyr, Oxford and French Print Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, & Ties, and Cravats. Waterproof Coats, Aprons, and Umbrellas, Men's Bathing Suits and Drawers, Athletic Drawers, Towels, Bath Gowns, Bath Blankets, Bath Gloves, Sun Umbrellas, Sun Hats, Straw Hats, Felt Hats, and Boots and Shoes.

Fridley Heat Soap, Carbolic Soaps, Pear's Soaps, Eau de Cologne, New Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Rowland's Kalydor, Dentifrice, Eau de Quinine, Hair Wash, &c., &c.

Calvert's Carbolic Powder

**Intimations.**

**DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,**  
L I M I T E D,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.  
  
**CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER**  
MANUFACTURERS.  
  
**A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.**

**DAKIN'S**  
**LEMON SQUASH.**  
A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH.  
AERATED, COOLING, THIRST  
QUEENCHING.  
PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.  
(Telephone No. 60.)

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [37]



BY APPOINTMENT.

**WINES AND SPIRITS.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
  
**MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED**  
WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

**LARGE BOMBAY**  
**SODAS"**

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

**COAST PORT ORDERS**, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfeited Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONG KONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

**TO SUBSCRIBERS.**

**SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG**  
**TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY**  
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS  
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

**DEATH.**  
At Swatow, on the 3rd instant, HENRY MATCHITT.

**The Hongkong Telegraph.**

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1891.

Few thoughtful minds will be found to dispute the wisdom of those statesmen who guide the destinies of Australasia in adopting the term "Commonwealth"—the common weal—as the proposed title of the united Australasian dominion. Associating the title as we must with that ever-glorious page in English history when, under Oliver Cromwell, England proudly led the van of freedom on to prosperity and power, may we not hope that similar measure of success may be accorded in the near future to our Australian relatives? Not only does the association of ideas in this connection appeal to our mental faculties in the strongest manner, but he must be but a sorry creature indeed who fails to recognize the president consequences of still further developments in the direction of liberty and social immunities with which this

principle is fraught. Already in South Africa we witness a reflex of the principle of federation inaugurated in Australia. In Canada, Nova Scotia and British Columbia it has been for some time an accomplished fact, as well as virtually so in the British possessions in Asia, that is British India, binding together in one common interest, dependent, independent, or semi-dependent races, whether Hindu, Mohammedan, Buddhist, or Parsee, from the Chinese frontier to the borders of Persia, and Turkestan. The principle involved in this new departure is not only a sound and wise one, but in the face of the combinations of other powers it seems to be one not only essential but of vital importance to the well-being of the national fabric. It is likewise particularly contagious, as the force and necessity of it appeals at once to every average intellect; therefore we may safely assume that at no great interval of time we shall see the principle extended in this direction, and Hongkong forming the northern outpost of a British Eastern Asian Commonwealth, affiliated with and holding interests in common with Borneo north and central, the Straits, and the Malay peninsula, up to the frontiers of Tenasserim. There seems to be no reason why our friendly ally and neighbor Siam should not throw in her lot at once in such a political combination, as "Defence, not Defence" would be the guiding principle, and all the true interests of Siam rest with her remaining firm to her engagements with England. Great Britain absorbs a far greater proportion of the commerce of Siam than any other foreign nation, and this trade is yearly increasing; with this colony alone there is a fleet of magnificent British steamers numbering some twelve vessels engaged in the direct trade, with a like number from Singapore; moreover for years past the Siamese Government has made every effort to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain, and the principal Departments of State contain a larger proportion of British than of any other nationality, and their institutions are more or less framed upon British models. Therefore Siam, from her geographical situation, having frontiers contiguous to ours, extending virtually from Burmah to our Malayan possessions, must necessarily be an important factor in any such political deal as that indicated. This is indeed recognized by the Indian Government, which has become seriously alarmed at the political intrigues contemplated on the Burmese-Siamese frontiers and is promoting closer friendly relations with Siam. A girdle of common interests embracing the entrance and approaches to the China Sea from the equator, and extending on the east and west sides of the sea to the eighth parallel of north latitude, with Hongkong so to speak as the point d'appui of this quadrilateral, is a practical outcome of the principles inaugurated in Australia, which is finding prompt and ready adoption wherever the flag of England waves. The only difficulty in the way of carrying out any progressive step of the kind, although clearly demonstrable, is to be found in the apathetic indifference and selfishness of our present rulers. The slightest interest shown by the legislative representatives of the colony, who foresee and point out rocks ahead, is not shared by a solid phalanx of official noncompoos who, screening themselves behind their official positions, treat every suggestion made by our representatives with contemptuous disdain, if not with marked courtesy. That such a condition of affairs can always exist in a colony of this importance we cannot for a moment admit, and there are not wanting signs that the provocation given by the Executive has reached its limit, and next year at the latest, with a Liberal Government in power, which seems more than probable, a far more amenable and practical form of Government will prevail in future.

**TELEGRAMS.**

ENGLAND AND ITALY.

LONDON, July 4th.  
Sir James Ferguson in the House of Commons stated that the *enfants cordiale* between England and Italy remains unchanged. The employment of British forces for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean will depend upon England's estimate of the position of affairs.

**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**

The density of population in England is estimated at 492 to the square mile; of Germany, 221; France, 167; the United States about 19.

The *Moyens*, with Hankow tea, arrived home on Thursday, the 2nd instant, having made the trip in a few hours over thirty-five days. She beat this time in 1883.

In the case of *Dennings versus Yokohama Printing Co.*, in which the plaintiff claimed \$1,700 damages for dismissal from the editor of the *Japan Gazette*, a compromise had been effected, \$1,000 being paid him in full settlement.

The master of the steamer *Verona* reports having passed a German barque flying L.C.G.P. in lat. 27° 12' north and long. 122° 12' east. She wished to be reported "all well."

Mr. W. V. Drummond, of Shanghai fame, is due here in a day or two to take part in the important will case, in which the Ho family of Hongkong are concerned.

The Fandal, or Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung, who has been staying with his suite at the Victoria Hotel since Saturday, is apparently so enamored with Colonial institutions that he has decided to postpone his departure for Canton until Friday.

"The champion barbe of the Pacific Coast" shaved the man the other day in San Francisco in thirty-one and a half seconds. That was the time recorded by the judges. The statement of the victim operated upon as to his impressions of the flight of time during the performance has not yet gone on record.

The Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Sanitarium, tomorrow, commencing at 5.15 p.m.:—

Overture.....	Zarpa.....	Heard
March.....	Espana.....	Waldegrave
March.....	La Chasse.....	Waldegrave
Carne Solo.....	The Lost Child.....	Sullivan
Selections.....	Ruy Blas.....	Lust

The *Pharmaceutical Review* gives these five ways to cure colds quickly:—1. Bathe the feet in hot water and take a pint of hot lemonade. Then sponge with salt water and remain in a warm room. 2. Bathe the face in very hot water every five minutes for an hour. 3. Snuff up the nostrils with salt water every three hours. 4. Inhalate ammonia or menthol. 5. Take four hours active exercise in the air. A 10-grain dose of quinine will usually break up a cold in the beginning.

Abour 9.30 a.m. to-day the steamer *Decima*, lying off the Harbour Office, hoisted the alarm signal "I am on fire." The police launch towed the floating fire-engine alongside, but found that a few buckets of water had put out whatever outbreak there had been. It appeared that some cooie had thrown a lighted cigarette down the hold, which was filled with oil and sugar. It was fortunate that the officers acted so promptly, as in a few minutes the inflammable cargo would have been beyond saving.

The elder Baron Rothschild had the walls of his bank plastered with the following curious maxims:—Carefully examine every detail of your business. Be prompt in everything. Take time to consider, and then decide quickly. Be brave in the struggle of life. Maintain your integrity as a sacred thing. Never tell business lies. Make no useless acquaintances. Never try to appear something more than you are. Pay your debts promptly. Learn how to risk your money at the right moment. Show strong liquor. Employ your time well. Do not reckon upon chance. Be polite to everybody. Never be discouraged. Then work hard, and you will be certain to succeed.

By order of H.E. the Administrator Mr. Chi A Lek was arrested to-day by the police and duly deported. The police thus lost one of the most useful informers they have ever had. But like most informers, he was a thorough scoundrel, and some of his kind friends informed the Governor of his conduct. Through an ordinance which knew spots off the Russian system of arresting Nihilists, his Excellency is able to issue a warrant, and without trial, examination, inquiry, without even letting a soul hear of it except the detective and his victim, the person denounced is run in and then fired out again, passage paid on board a steamer to somewhere else, never to return under pain of arrest and imprisonment as a criminal. Where are the Borgias?

In the Supreme Court to-day the Chinese will suit Tang Yung Mow v. Tang Tung Shang, was continued. As before, Mr. Francis and Mr. Phillips were for plaintiff, an infant, and Mr. Leach and Mr. Robinson for defendant. The case for the defence was opened by Mr. Leach, and the court was asked first to decide whether plaintiff's father was a natural or an adopted son; secondly, if adopted, whether the adoption could be deemed valid. This would be the simplest way to decide whether he had an interest in the estate or not. If not, of course, the whole case fell through and defendant remained unassailed in sole possession of the estate. If the issue was decided the other way, then plaintiff and defendant met on equal terms in the main dispute over the will itself. Mr. Francis agreed to this method of procedure, and Mr. Leach proceeded to call his witness. The case will be continued to-morrow.

This ought to be a moral colony before long. Every body is trying to suppress vice in others. According to evidence given in the Police Court to-day Mr. John Phillips is the next candidate for a pair of wings and a trumpet, not for the sin-slaughtering revolver. He is employed at Quarry Bay Kennedy, and so is Mr. T. Burnett. The latter has a wife, but dispenses with forms of marriage. The former has also a wife, duly qualified for that post. Phillips fell after marriage like the for that lost his tail, and wanted the affliction to be made universal. He did not like Burnett to be free. So he went and complained to the superintendent. Mr. Burnett very naturally resented this kind interference, and it is to be hoped he thoroughly thrashed Mr. R. Anyhow he assaulted him, and admitted it when charged in the police court to-day. Mr. Wise considered the provocation received was so great that he imposed a merely nominal fine of 50 cents. It would be worth while having a few dollars' worth more out of Mr. Fox.

Florentino and Filomeno Chaves nearly filled the Police Court to-day with lordly nomenclature. "Drunk and disorderly" is a harsh contrast, but the first named was charged by the second with that offence. It was shown that the prisoner went to a prosecutor's boarding-house on June 23rd and gave him \$1. Since then Florentino had been constantly drunk. One would have expected the other man, who got the wherewithal, to be the one to get drunk, not the one who parted with his wealth. But so it was. Perhaps he was drunk at first, which would explain his reckless freedom about money matters. Filomeno further said Florentino "kept wanting his meals at improper hours." Of course a man of such dangerous tendencies must not be allowed to go at large. Perhaps after gorging the usual boarding-house hash he still wanted dinner. On the glorious Fourth of July prisoner was so abusive that prosecutor returned the money previously mentioned, by way of giving good for evil evidently. Prisoner thought this a paying spec, and followed it up by threatening to stab him. But the wheeze was now played out, and prosecutor sent for a policeman. Prisoner now admitted his faults, and confessed to a previous knowledge of Victoria Gap quarter. He was fined \$10 or a month, and ordered to give five months for six months' good behaviour. Fine is a terrible curse!

Inspector Corcoran pointed out that they had all failed to identify the two men who were saved, before to-day.

His worship—Oh! I've no doubt they are all

Lo Hing, another job on the boat, said that three men came on board, and were knocked overboard. They stole \$100 worth.

His worship—doubted the advisability of recording a finding of manslaughter, and adjourned the inquiry till to-morrow.

At the Magistracy to-day Peter Kennedy, assistant turnkey at Victoria Gaol, was charged with being absent from duty without leave or excuse on the 4th and 5th July. The offence being admitted there was no option but to fine him \$20. That will leave him about \$10 to live on for the month. He that hath to shall be given (Civil Service people); but he that hath not from him shall be taken even that which he

yet favored the public with, but as it turned out a few of the principals had to carry the entire "show" on their shoulders; notably Messrs. Walsh and Wentworth and Misses St. John and Vera Pate. We are not going to steep our grey goose quill in either vinegar or honey upon this occasion, for it would be manifestly unfair to those actors concerned if they were to be condemned for shortcomings that they were not individually responsible for. It was too evident last night that it was lack of rehearsal that marred the general effect of what would otherwise have been an enjoyable performance. And until this defect is remedied we will refrain from criticising the company—at least by our usual standard.

As we have already stated, the actors who divided honors last night were Messrs. W. Walsh and F. Wentworth. The former's *Colonel Farfax* was an exceedingly good all-round performance; his acting was careful and quite in contrast with some of his previous efforts, whilst his vocalisation was simply perfect. We have always known that Mr. Walsh could sing when he chose, but last night he excelled himself. In the song "Is life a boon," in the first act, and later on in the ballad which begins "Free, free from his fetters grim" he was heard to great advantage.

Mr. Wentworth's *Jack Point* was also a splendidly conceived character, and was a most agreeable surprise to the audience, for it is doubtful if he has hitherto had credit given him for the possession of such talents as he displayed last night. *Jack Point* is a difficult and an exceedingly trying character to play, for both action and vocalisation have to be most carefully studied and followed otherwise becomes what many at first sight take him to be—a fool. There is much of the music, too, that is difficult, and Mr. Wentworth is to be highly congratulated upon the success he achieved in the final scene, both his acting and singing were full of expression and feeling.

It is a pity that Mr. Frank Sabry does not infuse his characters with a little more life and action; he possesses a fair voice, but failed to score a point as *Str. Richard Holmwood*, neither did Mr. Phillips Vernon as *Sergeant Mervil*, nor Mr. E. Fearnley as *Leonard*. All three were sadly deficient in a knowledge of the requirements of their respective parts, which evidently was due to want of rehearsal, for they all possess voices of fair range and compass. The versatile Mr. Harry Hall seemed at anything but ease in the uncongenial part of *Shadbolt*, but this clever youth could knock fun out of a funeral, and when it is said that he made the most of character one has said all.

Miss Alice St. John made a charming *Elsa Maynard*, both looking and acting the part to perfection. Her duet with *Point* in the first act "Sing me your song O!" was a very pretty effort, and in the trio between *Elsa*, *Point*, and *Sir Richard*, her voice was heard to great advantage, again in the recitative and song "This done," and in the grand finale she was even better. Miss Vera Pate is also to be highly complimented upon her conception of the lighter shades of the character of *Phoebe Mervil*, but surely it seems rather inconsistent that a young maiden who has the courage to risk a deal in order to liberate the man she loves, should laugh and jeer at the unfortunate tool whom she has made use of just when he kneels upon hearing that his head must be the forfeit for the very deed her own father has done—hardly we think. This however, was but a slip, and is only pointed out now because it is evident that Miss Pate has made a special study of the character. Her play with *Shadbolt* in the love-making scenes was clever, and her singing correct.

Miss Bessie Royal made a fair *Dame Carruthers*, although she was as far from her natural element as one pole is from another. However, where there was a point to be scored Miss Royal is far too clever an actress to miss it. Miss Clasie Deaver had little to do as *Kate*, but her voice was particularly noticeable in the quartette in the second act, and also in the choruses in which she was engaged. Amongst the young ladies of the chorus there are some good and well-trained voices which could be heard to far greater advantage if the fat possessors thereof chose to exercise them with a little more will. As a successful conductor under manifold difficulties Mr. Zeplin had few equals, and last night his abilities were taxed to the uttermost. Indeed it may be said that it was due in no small measure to his exertions that "The Yeomen of the Guard" met with the reception it did.

**RAUB.**

Mr. Seton, of Raub fame, is staying in Hongkong just now, on his way to England via America. At the request of a few gentlemen interested in the enterprise he gave a brief resume of the position of affairs at Raub, to a select audience in the Hongkong Hotel this morning. He said that the concession was 20 square miles in extent, and adjoined the Malay Prospecting Company's lot. The latter Company had tunnelled and sunk some 80 or 100 feet at the joint boundary on the south, and found gold everywhere. The Raub Company's last crushings were taken from the western ledge, not near Raub Hole, but about two-thirds of the stuff was by mistake taken from a branch ledge that had been struck in Mt. Bibby's absence, and the result had therefore been much less satisfactory. When they got down 100 feet in the morning and soldiers are stationed at various places in the city keeping armed patrols.

On the 21st inst. the rebels made a raid on another village some 30 miles away with the like result as on the first occasion. Now the surrounding villagers who have anything to lose are deserting their houses and flocking into the city; and it is said that the brigands have posted placards in the neighbouring villages threatening to attack them if they do not send them money; and it is rumoured that foreigners are also menaced with attack. The city officials are greatly alarmed at their soldiers will not face the rebels. It is said that the failure of the magistrate's expedition has caused a large number of bad characters to join the rebels, besides making them more bold. On the 23rd some suspicious-looking characters were observed in the city; on being questioned by the *yamato* runners they tried to escape, but one was caught and on his person were found two revolvers and a dirk. On the 24th he was examined by the magistrate when he boldly said he was a spy sent by the rebel band; he said if they killed him the rebels would shortly have their revenge. It is said that the authorities are sending for troops from Hangchow, and that the Chihlians have gone to Foochow to consult the Viceroy regarding the serious outlook. What of the rebels on the north bank and the disaffected in the city, the tranquillity of this place is by no means assured. Meantime foreigners are quietly making preparations and getting their arms furnished up and in readiness so as to be prepared should any trouble break out.

The presence of a garrison would be of some service down here. About half the foreigners live in the city, the rest on an island in the middle of the river about 600 yards from either shore. We live so far apart and our numbers are so few that we are in a most critical position.

Since writing the above the British gunboat *Reindeer* has arrived, and as long as she remains

with us we shall feel quite safe.—*N. C. Daily News*.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1891.

Taking into consideration the fact that a great deal has been said in the newspapers of late about the Kolo Huo, and other Chinese Secret Societies, I venture to call your attention, and that of your numerous readers, to the fact that after all no one appears to have said anything about the reason why such societies exist and flourish in China.

Having myself lived for many years, as a solitary foreigner, wearing my national dress, in various parts of China far away from Treaty Ports and gunboats, surrounded by thousands of soldiers, the majority of whom were members of the Taipai, and Elder Brethren Societies, I may possibly be supposed to know something about such associations; but as a matter of fact, being a Chinese official, and Secret Societies being forbidden by law, it was not an easy matter for me to acquire much that is worth knowing about the internal organisations of the societies. Nevertheless, I did succeed in acquiring much interesting information about them, in one way and another, and some of that information is especially important at the present time.

It is, I presume, important to know that Chinese Secret Societies were not organised for the purpose of preventing the spread of Christianity in China, nor for the expulsion of foreigners generally; but they were originally organised to support the weak against the strong, to maintain truth and justice between man and man, and to expose the just cause of the fatherless and widows, whenever suffering from oppression of any kind.

To the manifest injustice with which Chinese soldiers are habitually treated must be ascribed the principal reason why these societies exist and flourish. Men who have placed their lives in peril to fight for their country against its enemies deserve to be treated humanely and justly. Instead of which the Chinese soldier is ill-fed in camp, ill-treated everywhere, ill-care for when wounded, brutally treated when sick or infirm, badly housed at all times, poorly paid at best, and generally fleeced by everybody who has anything like authority over him. The Chinese soldier has proved himself amenable to military discipline, brave and reliable under foreign officers; and such distinguished statesmen as Lo Ping-chang, Tsu Tsung-tang, and Tsing Kuo-fan were not slow to perceive this and to behave accordingly. Such men as Tseng Kuo-fan, Tsu Tsung-tang, Tang Ch'ing, and Peng Yu-lin would be a credit to any country, in the treatment of soldiers and peasants; but in China, where soldiers and peasants are habitually treated with the grossest injustice, their names are venerated wherever they have been on service of the state, and they may possibly be deified by succeeding generations, which will have an opportunity of reading the many good deeds of these heroes, that have been privately and publicly recorded by thousands of grateful people.

Tang Ch'ing is the only one of the above four named worthies who still lives. He has been thrice most undeservedly degraded, and twice narrowly escaped being decapitated through the machinations of his enemies at Court. In Szechuan, Kueichow and Yunnan, where he has spent the best part of his life in the service of the Government, he is most deservedly popular with all honest people. Were there many more like him in China we should not hear much of the evil doings of secret societies. Such things would die out of themselves, or drift into harmless institutions of a benevolent nature. As things are now, soldiers are forced to combine together, to exact their just dues from unjust superiors, and to resist undeserved punishment at the hands of unreasonable oppressors. If things continue much longer as they now are, what are now mere bands of hungry marauders will develop into dangerous bodies of political insurgents, whose operations will not be confined to the destruction of Mission property, but will assuredly be directed to the overthrow of the present very unsatisfactory Governmental institutions, which will be replaced by something still more unsatisfactory, owing to the lack of ability and experience in such matters of the insurgents. The Secret Societies are sure to be blamed for all these disorders, whilst the real authors of the mischief will probably go unpunished to live in a vicious manner on their ill-gotten gains.

Soldiers are of course indispensable, but they must be fed, clothed, housed, disciplined, humanely treated when sick or infirm, and decently buried if possible when dead. The happiness and prosperity of the people can only be secured by the careful preservation of peace and good order amongst all classes of society. Another element of danger to the good order of society, is the lack of good roads and means of migration, both of which are indispensable for the averting of famine.

WUCHANG.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 29th.

It is now possible to see more clearly what is the trend of events as to the settlement of the Wusueh riot, and the sight is not satisfactory. A saying of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is quoted about among the people which throws light on the subject. Of course he knows, and the people know, that the Imperial Edict has come, and that the Tsung-li Yamen presses for prompt local settlement, but he is stated to have said "Wuhu needs no loss of heads, Wusueh needs the loss of two." The fact that the Japanese who attacked the Czarevitch was not executed appears to have made a great impression on the Chinese. The distinction of petty and great treason, of attempted and completed murder, of conspiracy to riot and results are clearer to western minds, and minds following in the wake of the west than to the Chinese. The Chinese argued that if the man who tries to kill an Imperial Prince is sent to penal servitude, the place which killed two obscure young Englishmen is well punished if life goes for life. By Chinese law, in the case of riot in which *yamts* are burnt or mandarins beaten, there is no mathematical precision as to the number of lives. In confirmation of this idea is the news received from Wusueh that two men are in closest custody, who confess to having had a share in dealing death blows each to one of the victims. There seems to be the desire to execute these men, as likely as not to less guilty than others, and to allow the rest to go either free or with less penalty. Now it is most earnestly to be hoped that these infantile notions of moving two counters in a game to correspond to two counters already moved will not be allowed to be the only result of such a tragedy. Should the high authorities really try such a solution they will surely compel the stern remonstrance and compulsion of the Powers of the world. Were this to be the outcome, the people of Wusueh would naturally snap their fingers in the face of a defeated West, and some neighbours of theirs in the near future would take other lives at a strictly proportional cost.

There are signs of the usual bungling, and dishonest way of working which we know to be characteristic of Chinese officialdom, but which we had hoped would be abandoned in dire fear in this case. The Kuangchi Hien tried hard through coaxing, entreaties and threats to induce the Romanists who were carrying the bodies, and was the first cause of the riot, to assert that the missionaries themselves set fire to their houses of course to cover traces of their infamous baby-killing, etc., etc. The Viceroy's Commissioner put his foot firmly down in representing the inquiry into the origin of the fire as arises, so that the Hien's cowardly dishonesty comes to

naught. Now after more than three weeks' delay, we find of all the scores of original arrests only a few have been sustained, and the crowd of rioters is being filtered down to the dregs of a beggarly and mathematical two, while looters and those who beat and kicked the ladies and children have apparently been allowed to go. Of course the *yamts* underlings have not allowed the golden opportunity to slip, and heavy ransoms have had to be paid as the price of words and acts on the fatal night.

There is no doubt that H.B.M.'s representative in Hankow is doing and will do all in his power to secure justice; he needs all the moral support of his chief and his government in order to wrest it, if need be, from unwilling and dilatory Chinese. The future of residents all along the river and in the inland depends largely on the way the Wusueh outrage is dealt with. The present lull means that the party of violence is watching, and if there be any weakness or failing lie against life, we shall see other disasters worse than those of Wusueh. There is after all more and more evidence that the riot was planned. The victims were followed from their houses by men with swords, ere they reached the crowd and their death. It is to be hoped that the Viceroy's and Consul's commissioners will be kept safe from the violence of the plotters.—*N.C. Daily News.*

The Shensi states that advices have arrived from Nanchang Fu, the capital of Kiangsi, to the effect that a mob had broken into the premises of a native Catholic father who had established himself in Siahsien as a pretender. The doors and windows were all smashed and the place was wrecked; but as the telegram mentioned nothing further we are at a loss as to where Siahsien is situated.

## CHUNGKING OPENED.

After a long delay, and only when the Chinese officials had exhausted all their resources of procrastination, the port of Chungking at last figures in the Customs returns, and we have to record the arrival of the first Foreign carried cargo from that distant port. To Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, belongs the credit of opening the port to Foreign trade by junks flying the British flag, and plying between Chungking and Ichang, thus establishing the first regular connection between Chungking and this port. The first foreign-owned junk from Chungking, under the terms of the Chefoo Convention, left that port on the 15 June, and arrived at Ichang on the 26th ultimo. Her cargo consisted of some thirty bales of silk, of various sorts, and about twenty packages of Szechuan wax, which were there transhipped, our Ichang correspontents tell us, to the *Anhui Maru* and the C.N.C. Co.'s steamer *Tsingting*. The latter vessel, reached Shanghai last Wednesday, and so we have to chronicle the arrival of cargo from Chungking in the short time of fifteen days, the quickest transit on record. No doubt the opening of the port to foreign commerce, even if only junks are permitted for the present, will greatly stimulate the trade in Szechuan silk and wax, and other commodities will also probably be soon found, now that ready means of transport have been established. Other junks flying the British flag, including some chartered by Mr. Henry Herts, and another owned by Mr. Archibald Little, are already on their way down, and we hear that the Customs staff at the new port, who have long been long kicking their heels in idleness, are at last finding that they have got some work to do. We further learn that, although everything is not yet arranged about the manner of paying lekis, yet a temporary arrangement has been arrived at by which the difficulty is met. This is done by paying a small tax, equivalent to the half-duty, in addition to the ordinary duty and half-duty on exports.

## FORMOSA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

June 9th, 1891.

The only completed railway in Formosa is the Keelung—Tawatui, which is 26 miles in length. Its direction is East and West, across the northern end of the island. It is of great importance both from military and commercial points of view, connecting as it does two fortified ports, the capital with the East coast port of Keelung and the coal-fields; and, furthermore, tapping tea and rice districts, and alluvial gold-fields. There is, as stated in a previous article, a line in course of construction from the capital, Tawatui, to the Southern extremity of the island—a distance of fully 200 miles. It is, practically, an extension of the Kelung-Tawatui line, for they connect at the capital and are of the same gauge—the 3' 6" (narrow) metre gauge. Railway construction in Formosa has been attended with a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Governor owing to unsatisfactory engineers having been foisted on the local authorities. At the present time, however,—indeed, for the past year or more the works are in charge of two thoroughly experienced steady and energetic Civil Engineers; namely, Mr. H. C. Matheron (Consulting Engineer to the Governor of Formosa), and Mr. W. Watson, who is, practically, Executive engineer in charge of the construction of the new (southern) line and the completion of Kelung end (down to the water's edge) of the Twatui-Kelung line. The rolling-stock is of inferior class, but seems to answer the present needs of the country very well, though the day is not far distant when better carriages and more powerful engines will have to be put on.

It cannot be said that Matheron and Watson have *carte blanche* to do as they please; they are bound by the strict rules of the Governor, Far from it. They are continually hampered by a gang of hangers on, who hold rank from general down to carpenter, and who, one and all, are "on the make pigdin." Indeed it is a wonder that so much has already been accomplished. It certainly speaks volumes for the energy, forbearance, patience and skill of the two Englishmen. The Northern road, it may be added, has cost the Government about \$15,000 per mile, which for say, 26 miles equals £150,000—\$60,000, roughly. In many places culverts have had to be re-built and the line run round the foot hills, and bridges been reconstructed owing to the Chinese officials having, in the first instance, insisted on the works being connected in a reckless manner. Cuttings, too, upon which tens of thousands of dollars have been expended have had to be abandoned owing to their utter impracticability. To sum up—the situation it may be safely averred,—and any practical man inspecting the line will agree with me—that had Matheron and Watson been allowed full control of the works, and not been "chiefs" in name only, His Excellency Liu's Treasury would be the gainer by at least £2,000 per mile, which on the whole line would amount to about \$50,000 to \$60,000. Five English engine-drivers are employed on the line, at \$60 per month. The southern line is complete for a distance of 30 miles from the capital. Trains run on it daily and carry, in addition to passengers, large quantities of tea and other produce. Other 40 miles of the line are nearly ready for traffic. At no distant date two large rivers must be spanned by bridges, which have been ordered from Europe. These rivers are at least 3,000 feet wide at the crossing point and, in the autumn,

are nothing short of foaming mountain torrents. The bridges, therefore, must be made of great strength, and the engineers, to do the work as it should be done, will require actual, not merely virtual, control. If not the bringing of these rivers will not only take a very long time to complete but will cost the Government full double as much as it otherwise would.

(To be continued.)

## HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WEEKS' TRIP.

VII.

From Siangtan to Hengchow took us a week. Five li below the latter city is the mouth of the Liu river into which the greater part of the upward-bound boats turn. It is from this river that the best Hunan coal comes, both soft and hard, and the natives say there are tens of thousands of boats engaged in the coal trade from it. It is also the direct route to the Canton province. Hengchow city is built round an island of the river which brings its whole fifteen li of frontage under the eye at once. It presents a handsome appearance and its situation very picturesque. For ornament it can boast of a pagoda at either end of the broad squat kind; an imposing college built on an island in mid stream; and many temples crowning rising ground both inside and outside the walls, whose grey porcelain roofs framed in the brilliant green of the spring-clad trees give life and colour to what at any season must be a striking picture. Before we reached the city we knew that all the students from seven *Academies* were collected there for the examinations, and had made up our minds that perhaps the wisest thing we could do under circumstances was to pass quickly on. With their followers they were said to number 10,000; far too many for one foreigner to deal with. From Hengchow we intended making for Pao-ching Fu, 250 li distant by land, so we planned to hire coolies quietly in the evening and sleep away early next day, while the enemy would be still asleep. This programme, however, was upset by the *yamts*.

The authorities knew all about our intentions before we arrived, and concluded they could improve on our ideas considerably. Immediately on our putting in an appearance a brisk official gentleman met us with the information that it was all right, and every arrangement had been concluded for our moving on without delay to Pao-ching. The despatches were already written, and a gunboat was to escort us to Chiyang, a city five days further up the river, on the direct route, as he said, to Pao-ching. We objected that according to the geography of the province, as we had learned it, we should find ourselves further away from Pao-ching at Chiyang than we were then; but this we were assured was quite a mistake, for there was no other road. Their object, of course, was to keep us on the water till out of their jurisdiction; so we had to tell them that road or no road we would continue our journey by land. It was late when we got rid of this friend and were at liberty to make our own arrangements, but we soon found we could do nothing. Not a single coolie was to be obtained on any terms, as the *yamts* had warned them they would catch it if they engaged to the foreigner. One bold headman after driving a bargain for double rates promised to find us the number of men wanted, but he too failed to obtain even one. This spoke well for the control which the Hengchow authorities have over their city; there are not many places in the province where starving coolies could be kept from a paying job by a mere *yamts* warning.

After we had fully learned our own helplessness, the next day our official friend put in an appearance again to ascertain whether we would go upstream or down. He confessed to having made a mistake about there being no road to Pao-ching. There was one, but it lay over high mountains, and through such wild districts that no one ever went by it, and thus he never heard of it before. But that very morning the magistrate had sent for the head official coolie, and threatened him with the bamboo if he did not furnish us with men; but neither the fear of punishment nor the love of cash would induce a single coolie to attempt so dangerous a road. We told him that they were still making mistakes, for there was a splendid paved level road all the way, with inns every few li, and plenty of coolies to be had, but for their own prohibition. However, they must please understand that we would not go up, and we would not go down, but just stay where we were and sell books as long as they lasted. Then turning to my assistant I played our trump card. "Mr. Wang, please get the books ready, and bring me my big books; we must not waste more time." The officials have no doubt don't understand what they are doing; who-ever heard before of a foreigner coming to a city during the examinations and willing to go away of his own accord, and they won't let him? If there is a great uproar now they cannot blame us." This is generally effective in bringing the authorities to terms, and was so in the present case. Our friend begged for an hour's grace before we attempted anything so desperate; and at the end of the time the coolies were forthcoming. We had still to pay the high rate we had previously offered for these; but the *yamts* threw in one, chair two, *sunmen* runners, and three soldiers into the bargain. The chair was to carry me through all the towns and busy places unobserved, but nothing less than an iron safe with the keyhole in the inside would have been necessary to carry out this idea. As per agreement we had to leave Hengchow without attempting work beyond selling books for a short time outside the city. The people are friendly, and I have no reason for saying the students may not be friendly also, for they never on any occasion molested me there. For the first and only time on the whole trip I was asked to produce my passport there, and then it was found that the document which cost me so much trouble to get, was not the one they wanted to see. They had hunted up an old, damp speech referring to me which described a passport of a different number and date. However, that matter was easily explained.

There are at Hengchow two places of unusual interest to foreigners. One is the ancestral home of Peng Yu-lin, late Admiral of the Yangtze. It is a mean-looking thatched cottage, standing under a tree on the river bank opposite the city. Humble and lonely though it would be, even for a small farmer, it was far too grand for His Excellency Peng, so he had an addition made to it more to his liking with ordinary reed mats. He died a poor man, and his grandchildren still live in the thatched cottage. Yet he had only to help himself, or simply to shut his eyes and open his hand as others do, to become the possessor of untold wealth. This grim old patriarch and apostle of things primitive, had the reputation of having cut off more heads than any other man of his time. He could neither be bribed nor deceived. Corruption trembled before him, and evil-doers quaked at the very sound of his name. He remained a fiery anti-foreigner to the last, but notwithstanding, one could wish that there were more of his kind in China. The other place of interest is the Roman Catholic establishment. It is built at the back of a low hill, on the left bank of the river a little way below the city. There are not many of those who bear the Christian name but must be glad to think that from here, at least, in this dark province throughout all these generations morning and night praise and prayer has been raised to the Christian God. It has suffered from not

violence frequently, but the establishment is still there as large as ever it was. Every native one meets in that district knows about the R.C. mission, but one does not come across many who have ever seen the fathers, or who are acquainted with their teachings. In spite of the fact that foreign priests had been resident there for over two centuries, I never visited a city where a foreigner was a greater curiosity. We had to anchor in midstream for a week, on the occasion of our first visit, and thousands of people came every day, paying their boat hire, and, undertaking a good deal of bother, in order to see the great curiosity a foreigner was to them.

There is a remarkable contrast in almost every point between the Roman Catholic system of carrying on mission work, and that of the Protestants. The methods followed by the former are old, very quiet, regarded as proved and perfected, hence stereotyped. One seldom hears of any new departures taken, fresh efforts made, or new places occupied by our R.C. friends. As they did a hundred years ago they are doing to-day, and in the same places. "The spirit of the land" has completely conquered them. Their system in the interior may have been forced upon them as a necessity, when, in the persecuting times, to be discovered meant death or banishment, but now it is maintained from pure choice. They are still as invisible as they were then. The fathers do not personally preach to the heathen, nor circulate books, nor carry on medical work amongst them, nor educational institutions for them, not come into contact with the people generally in any way. They live in a state of mysterious seclusion, which the native vainly attempts to penetrate, and about which he invents most wonderful stories. They have methods of their own by means of, if the fathers do not seek the heathen, the heathen are induced to seek the fathers; but on the whole they are but mildly aggressive on heathenism. Being mainly occupied in discharging the offices of their religion on behalf of their Christians, from the fees for which indeed their support is partly derived, they fill a position more analogous to that of a home clergyman, whose congregation demands all his time, than to that held by the Protestant missionary, who considers that his time and effort must be mainly devoted to the heathen. In the Central provinces R.C. effort presents the appearance of an old tree which has triumphantly withstood many a storm, and is still strong, but which under present circumstances does not promise any great further development in form or growth.

We are so accustomed to having the works of the R.C. fathers held up to us in the press, and by writers on Chinese matters generally, as models for us to copy and admire, that one often wonders how much the writers know about these matters, and how they came by their information. But, while saying nothing about this, there are, I think, a few points in which it would profit the fathers to copy us—for instance, in our constant and intimate intercourse with the people at large; in the great proportion of our efforts given to direct aggressive work; in the pains we take to find out further and better methods of reaching the people, and the energy with which we put them in operation; in our efforts to make the native Christians independent of us, self-supporting and self-extending, and in our diligence in opening new stations and occupying fresh ground. These are all points of strong contrast, in which the advantage is on our side. Let the two continue to run side by side, as at present, for another score of years, and in spite of their long start it will become obvious to all men that our R.C. friends with their ancient, unchanging, unaccommodating system are left nowhere in the struggle for bringing the Chinese people to obedience, to one form or other, of the Christian faith, by progressive Protestant energy and life.—*N. C. Daily News.*

(To be continued.)

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. Kenna, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Add.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

6th July, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Wind.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Widowstock	30° 05'	115° 00'	NW	...	...	...	...
Tokio	35° 45'	139° 00'	SW	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	30° 45'	120					

**Commercial.**

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium, sales.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. share, sales and buyers.

North China Insurance—Ts. 275 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Ts. 72 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Ts. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$305 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$33 per share, sales.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company— $\frac{1}{2}$  per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debenture—\$201.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$43 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$189 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, ex div., sales and buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E— $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

Pujiun and Sungshi Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, buyers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sales.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$28 per share, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$200 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$51 per share, buyers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$50 per share, buyers.

Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

Per Independent, str., from Honolulu—\$1 Chinese.

Per Pehshau, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—3 Chinese.

For Brindisi—Mr. Schmidt.

For London—Mr. E. M. O. Little.

Per Pehshau, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—3 Chinese.

For Brindisi—Mr. Schmidt.

For London—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Coules and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lindstrom and infant.

Per Amyot, str., from Shanghai—Baron Haerdi, and 15 Chinese.

**Shipping.**

ARRIVALS.

VIRGINIA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 6th July—Vokohama 27th June, Misaki and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SISMAN, British steamer, 683, E. F. Stowell, 6th July, Saigon 2nd July, General—Chinese.

CHIANG HYE TENG, British steamer, 925, M. G. Scott, 6th July—Penang and Singapore 30th June, General—Bur Hin & Co.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 872, T. Schall, 6th July—Honolulu 10th June, Ballast—Wiele & Co.

AMOK, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann, 7th July—Shanghai 3rd July, General—Sleesman & Co.

PESSAUER, British steamer, 2,156, W. E. Wheeler, 7th July—Shanghai 4th July, Malls and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PRASCO, German steamer, 635, J. Jensen, 7th July—Whampoa 7th July, General—Chinese.

COSMOPOLITAN, German str., 551, Schefer, 7th July—Hilo 3rd July, Woods-Weller & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Rosier, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

Chang Hye Teng, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

Tellus, Norwegian str., 1,045, J. Amundsen, 10th July—Kutchniau 26th June, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaihisha.

DEPARTURES.

July 7, Freir, Danish str., for Holkow, &c.

July 7, Triumph, German str., for Holkow, &c.

July 7, Cleopatra, British steamer, for Shanghai, &c.

July 7, Agamemnon, British str., for Amyot, &c.

July 7, Benglos, British steamer, for Kobe.

July 7, Foden, British str., for Swatow, &c.

July 7, Fuskin, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per Verona, str., from Yokohama for Hongkong—Messrs. T. E. Davies, T. Keay, K. W. Chuck Wan, and Iseeman, R.N. From Kobe—Lieutenant Boyd, Messrs. Liung Tchin (2), 1 Japanese, and 5 Chinese (steerage). From Yokohama for Brindisi—Mr. Dernon and servant. For Ismala—Mr. J. W. Gildstone. For London—Mr. E. M. O. Little.

Per Pehshau, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—3 Chinese. For Brindisi—Mr. Schmidt.

For London—Mr. and Mrs. G. Coules and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lindstrom and infant.

Per Amyot, str., from Shanghai—Baron Haerdi, and 15 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Bayern, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Messrs. T. Stoddart, R. Guilleret, Ghose Ping Sam, Owe Yung Yang, Lau Chime, Leong King, Ong Gibson, R. Gibson, A. H. Dudgeon, Orange, Wong Atal, Pau Ayee, Cheung Alan, Chan Alat, and Mila Theatrical Troupe (16 persons). For Southampton—Mrs. H. R. Hoste, 2 children and servant, Mr. Wm. Webster. For Genoa—Mr. G. Attenuati. For Bremen—Mr. H. Welheit. From Yokohama for Genoa—Miss Rose Cavallone. For Aden—Sir. Myre, E. Elter, and Karsten. For Southampton—Messrs. C. Hyde and A. Yulli. From Shanghai for Bremen—Lieuts. Maure, von Levetzow, von Mann, Dr. Spiesing, and 102 sailors. For Genoa—Mr. Fiebisch. For W. C. Myre, E. Elter, and Karsten. For Southampton—Messrs. A. C. Crawford and W. Knight.

Per Independent, str., from Honolulu—7 Chinese.

Per Chang Hye Teng, str., from Penang, &c., for Hongkong, Swatow, and Amoy—40 Chinese.

Per Sisan, str., from Saigon—152 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship Chang Hye Teng reports that she left Penang, and Singapore on the 30th ultimo. During the passage had fine weather and moderate monsoon.

**Post Office.**

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Singapore—Per Pehshau to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 9:30 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta—Per Chelydra to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 11:30 A.M.

For Melbourne—Per Tsinan to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Bombay to-morrow, the 8th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India via Bombay—Per Pehshau on Thursday, the 9th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama—Per Verona on Friday, the 10th instant, at 5:00 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australasia, India, via Madras, and Mauritius—Per Caledonia on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 11:00 A.M.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$5 per cent. div., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$7 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$7 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$10 per share, buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$10 per share, sales and buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Jeju Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—75 cents per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$7 per share, buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$7 per share, buyers.

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